Sub-Cohen

lm

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

WASHINGTON, DC 20217

SUSAN LEE,)		
Petitioner)		
V.)	Docket No.	16260-10L.
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,)		
Respondent) }	•	

Order of Service of Transcript

Pursuant to Rule 152(b), Tax Court Rules of Practice and Procedure, it is $% \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) =\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) +\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) +\frac$

ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court shall transmit herewith to Petitioner and to respondent a copy of the pages of the transcript of the trial in the above case before Judge Mary Ann Cohen at San Antonio, Texas, on February 7, 2011, containing her oral findings of fact and opinion rendered at the conclusion of the trial

In accordance with the oral findings of fact and opinion, decision will be entered for respondent.

(Signed) Mary Ann Cohen Judge

Date: Washington, D.C. March 18, 2011

1	Bench Opinion by Judge Mary Ann Cohen
2	February 7, 2011
3	Susan Lee v. Commissioner Docket No. 16260-10L
4	THE COURT: The Court has decided to render
5 -	an oral opinion pursuant to rule 152, Tax Court Rules
6	of Practice and Procedure. The material facts have
7	been deemed stipulated pursuant to Rule 91(f), as
8	stated in the Court's order of January 18, 2011.
9	This case was commenced in response to a
LO	notice of determination concerning collection action,
L1	which determined that collection by levy should
L2	proceed with reference to a frivolous return penalty
13	of \$5,000 assessed pursuant to Internal Revenue Code
14	Section 6702(a).
15	The penalty was assessed as a result of
16	Petitioner's submission of a Form 1040X, amended
17	return, for 2004, which is Exhibit 3-J, in 2007. On
18	that Form 1040X, she indicated that she had previously
19	reported wage income, taxable income, and tax
20	liability, but she claimed that she had zero income
21	and zero tax liability.
22	Attached to the Form 1040X were copies of
23	altered Forms 1099 on which Petitioner represented,
24	under penalty of perjury, her position that the form
25	"erroneously alleges a payment to the party identified

1	above as 'Recipient' of 'gains, profit or income' made
2	in the course of a 'trade or business'."
3	The Internal Revenue Service determined, and
4	we agree, that the Form 1040X with attachments was
5	frivolous on its face and reflects a desire to delay
6	or impede the administration of federal tax laws.
7	To the extent, therefore, that Petitioner
8	purports to contest the underlying liability in this
9	proceeding, she has failed to show any error in that
ĹO	assessment. The document that she filed, standing
11	alone, satisfies Respondent's burden of proof under
L2	Section 6703(a).
13	During the administrative proceedings, and
L 4	in this Court, Petitioner has maintained frivolous and
15	groundless positions. In a letter that is Exhibit
16	4-J, she asserted that the compensation that she
17	received in 2004 for services performed by her is not
18	taxable. She has suggested that argument in her
19	petition and in requests for admissions and
20	interrogatories served by her.
21	Although she partially abandoned that
22	argument, along with numerous other frivolous
23	contentions, in her pretrial memorandum filed
24	February 3, she still maintains as Item 13, page 3 of
25	her pretrial memorandum that, "I deny having duty and

1	authority to perform any act as an officer, employer,
2	or partner of any entity required to file any return
3	or perform any act with respect to Internal Revenue
4	law."
5	Such arguments have led to criminal
6	convictions and civil fraud penalties, as well as
7	Section 6702 and 6673 penalties, as involved in this
8	case. The underlying convoluted statutory
9	interpretations behind those arguments have been
10	characterized as inane, preposterous, utterly without
11	merit, frivolous non-sequitur, beyond frivolous, and
12	frivolous squared in cases going back 25 years or
13	more.
14	Petitioner is not entitled to simply deny
15	that her arguments are frivolous. She has not offered
16	any non-frivolous explanation for her Form 1040X or
17	her maintenance of this case. Petitioner has filed
18	nonsensical motions challenging jurisdiction and
19	asserting the bar of the statute of limitations.
20	The assessment of penalty on October 12,
21	2009, with respect to the Form 1040X filed on
22	October 23, 2007, was timely, and her attempts to
23	relate back to the due date, the filing date, or the
24	content of the 2004 return is fallacious. She has not
25	raised any credible challenge to the validity of the

1	assessment or any alternatives to collection.
2	Petitioner was warned by Respondent, and by
3	the Court, of the possibility of a penalty under
4	Section 6673 if she continued to pursue frivolous
5	arguments in this case. That penalty is separate from
6	the Section 6702(a) penalty already imposed, and from
7	one that might have been imposed under 6702(b) by
8	reason of any frivolous submission during the Section
9	6330 hearing.
LO	Notwithstanding her self-serving denials,
L1	Petitioner's positions in this proceeding are
L2	frivolous and groundless, and her multiple dilatory
L3	motions justify the conclusion that the proceeding has
L 4	been instituted or maintained primarily for delay. We
15	have considered Petitioner's other arguments, and they
16	lack merit.
L7	We will not further indulge delaying
18	tactics, and decision will be entered sustaining the
19	determination on which this case is based. Our
20	decision will also order that Petitioner shall pay a
21	penalty to the United States under Section 6673 in the
22	amount of \$1,000. And that concludes the Court's
23	opinion.
24	(Whereupon, at 3:15 p.m., the bench opinion
25	in the above-entitled matter was concluded.)